



Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence by intimate partners. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Women's Health are used. The sample included 67,089 women aged 18-59 years who had completed baseline questionnaires in 1986-1988. Of these women, 10,000 reported having experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives. These women were compared to those who had not experienced such violence. Results showed that among women who had experienced violence, 10% reported being depressed during the previous year, whereas among women who had not experienced violence, 6% reported being depressed during the previous year. This difference remained significant after controlling for age, education, income, marital status, and other factors.

Keywords: Depression, violence against women, intimate partner violence, risk factors.

Depression is a common mental health problem that affects approximately 10% of the adult population each year (Kessler & Üstün, 1992). It is characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, loss of interest in activities, changes in appetite and sleep patterns, and thoughts of suicide (American Psychiatric Association, 1994). Depression can have serious consequences for individuals, affecting their ability to function in daily life and increasing the risk of physical illness and death (Grunbaum et al., 1999).

One of the most common causes of depression is exposure to violence, particularly intimate partner violence (IPV). IPV is defined as any form of physical, sexual, or psychological harm inflicted by one partner on another (World Health Organization, 1999). Studies have consistently shown that women who experience IPV are at a higher risk of developing depression than those who do not (Finkelhor & Browne, 1985; Kessler et al., 1997; O'Leary et al., 1996).

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Examination Answer Books

12 Pages

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3	Module Code	ACDA4008
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5	Examination Venue	1Q 310
6	Seat Number	052
7	Number of Answer Books handed in	1

[illegible]

67%
Surv

65

GT Feb 25

Q1- a- $5x + y - 2z - 3x - 4y + z + 2x - y + 3z$

$$5x - 3x + 2x = 4x$$

$$y - 4y - y = -4y$$

$$-2z + z + 3z = 2z$$

Cancel same!

$$= \frac{4x - 4y + 2z}{22}$$

(k)

bii- $2x(x+3) - x(x+6)$

$$2x(x+3) = 2x^2 + 6x \checkmark$$

$$-x(x+6) = -x^2 - 6x \checkmark$$

$$2x^2 + 6x - x^2 - 6x = \cancel{2x} = x^2$$

(4)

ciii- $2p^4 q^1 r^1 \times 3p^2 q^2 \times 4p^1 r^4$

$$24 p^{4+1+1} q^{1+2} r^{1+4} = 24 p^6 q^3 r^5 \checkmark$$

(5)

d- $\frac{12 p^5 q^1 r^1}{3 p^3 q^2 r^2}$

$$12 \div 3 p^{5-3} q^{1-2} r^{1-2} = 4 p^2 q^{-1} r^{-1} \checkmark$$

(5)

e- $\frac{fg}{4h} \times \frac{gh^2}{fh} \times \frac{8fh^3}{2f^3}$

$$fg \times gh^2 \times 8fh^3 = 8f^2 g^2 h^5$$

$$4h \times fh \times 2f^3 = 8f^4 h^2 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{8f^2 g^2 h^5}{8f^4 h^2} = f^{2-4} g^2 h^{5-2} = f^{-2} g^2 h^3$$

(5)

Q2-

$$a) 3(x+2) = 2(x-4)$$

$$3x+6 = 2x-8$$

$$3x-2x+6 = -8$$

$$x = -8+6$$

$$x = -2$$

Cancelss none!

$$= -14x$$

$$b) \frac{(x-3)^{x2} \times 6}{8} = x + \frac{(x+2)}{16}$$

$$2x-6 = 6x+x+2$$

$$2x-6 = 7x+2$$

$$2x-7x-6 = 2$$

$$-5x = 2+6$$

$$-5x = 8$$

$$-6-2 = 7x+2$$

$$-8-2 = 7x$$

$$-10 = 7x$$

$$1.6 = x$$

6

12

Q3- $4x + 2y = 2 \quad \times 5 \quad 20x + 10y = 10$
 $2x - 5y = 7 \quad \times 2 \quad 4x - 10y = 14$

$$24x = 24$$

$$x = 1$$

Calc back:

$$4(1) + 2y = 2 \Rightarrow 4 + 2y = 2 \quad 2 - 4 = 2y \quad 2y = -2 \quad y = -1$$

$$2(1) - 5y = 7 \Rightarrow 2 - 5y = 7 \quad 2 - 7 = 5y \quad 5y = -5 \quad y = -1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = -1$$

~~Therefore~~

$$4(1) + 2(-1) = 2 \quad 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$2(1) - 5(-1) = 7 \quad 2 - (-5) = 7$$

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Q6 - $f(x) = \frac{2x+5}{x^2+5x+6}$

$f(x) = \frac{2x+5}{(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{3}{x+3}$

need to show
how you
obtained
these!

~~$f(x) = \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{3}{x+3}$~~

2

$$\frac{2x+5}{(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{(x+2)} + \frac{B}{(x+3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x+5 = A(x+3) + B(x+2)$$

Then find A, B $A=1=B$

Q4 - $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_1 & e_1 & f_1 \\ g_1 & h_1 & i_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{vmatrix}$

$$|A| = A_1 - b_1 + C_1$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times -1) - (2 \times 1) = -1$$

$$B_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times -1) - (1 \times 1) = -2$$

$$C_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times 2) - (1 \times -1) = 3$$

Can do here!

$$|A| = -1 - (-2) + 3 = 4 \quad \text{5 show here}$$

$$d_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (0 \times -1) - (2 \times 2) = -4$$

$$e_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times -1) - (1 \times 2) = -3$$

$$f_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times 2) - (1 \times 0) = 2$$

$$g_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (0 \times 1) - (-1 \times 2) = 2$$

$$h_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times 1) - (1 \times 2) = -1$$

$$i_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times -1) - (1 \times 0) = -1$$

$$C = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & 3 \\ -4 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C^T = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} C^T$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & 3 \\ -4 & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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✓

$$Q5 - \begin{bmatrix} x + 0y + 2z \\ x - y + z \\ x + 2y - z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \underline{x} = B$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x} = A^{-1} B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} A & \underline{x} & B \end{matrix}$

①

